

FOR EUROPE & AMERICA
INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c., and for
PRIVATE RESIDENTS AT THE
COURTS
A Complete and Complete
Record of the
NEWS OF THE FAR EAST
is given in the
HONGKONG WEEKLY
PRESS,
with which is incorporated the
CHINA OVERSEAS TRADE REPORTER.
Subscription, paid in advance, \$12
per annum. Postage to any part of
the World \$2.

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

No. 15,307, 第八十九百三十五萬一第一 日四十月七年三十三緒光 HONGKONG, THURSDAY, AUGUST 22ND, 1907. 四拜禮 號二十二月八年七零百九十一英港香 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

THE
 DIRECTORY & CHRONICLE
 FOR 1907.
 Complete Edition ... \$10.00
 Small ... 6.00
 Orders may be sent to the
 Hongkong Daily Press Office and
 to the Local Booksellers

INSURANCE

THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.
(ESTABLISHED 1825)
Over
\$22,000,000
Paid in Claims.

THE Standard is the only British Life Office
having a Local Board of Directors in the
Far East with full powers to accept Proposals,
pay Surrenders and Claims on the spot without
reference home.

The Oldest and Cheapest Company in the
East.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

HOTELS

HONGKONG HOTEL

FIRST-CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.

Dining accommodation for 300 Persons
163 Bedrooms
Elegantly Furnished Reception Rooms
Private Bar and Billiard Room for Hotel
Residents
Hydraulic Lifts to each Floor.
Electric Lighting and Fans
Every Comfort
Ladies' Afternoon Tea Rooms
Ladies' Clean Rooms
Maids in attendance
CHARGES MODERATE, AND NO EXTRAS
A. F. DAVIES, Manager.

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

A HIGH CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL.
Ladies' Afternoon Tea-Rooms.
Private Bar and Billiard-Rooms.
Hot and Cold Water throughout.
Electrically Lighted Electric Fans (if required).
Electric Passenger Elevator to each floor.
Table D'Hote at separate tables.
For Terms, &c., apply to the
MANAGER.
Hongkong, 24th July, 1905.

"KINGSCLERE," PRIVATE HOTEL.

APPROACH FROM KENNEDY ROAD AND
MACDONNEL ROAD.
Telephone No. 134.
Telegraphic Address: "SACHESE."
A.B.C. Code, 5th Ed.
ELECTRIC LIGHT, Hot and Cold Water
throughout. Billiards, Tennis, Croquet,
putting green and fine stabling for horses.
Proprietress, MRS. G. SACHESE.

THE GRAND HOTEL, DIVISION STREET, KOBE.

FIRST-CLASS CUISINE.
COMFORTABLE & AIRY BEDROOMS
Situated in close proximity to the Harbour
and Railway Station.

BEST WINES AND LIQUORS SUPPLIED.
Special arrangements for a long stay.
F. DOMBALE (Propriétaire).

"BOA VISTA" (HOTEL-SANITARIUM OF SOUTH CHINA).

MACAO.
HAS been re-opened under European
management and most strict supervision
as to food cleanliness and hygiene of the place.
All comforts of a home.

A most pleasant retreat for those desirous
of a few days' rest and quiet.

Comfortable accommodation for travellers
paying a visit to the historical and picturesque
colony of Macao.

Macao is 40 miles south-west of Hongkong.
Two steamers (a.s. *Sai An* and *Sai Tel*) daily to
and from Hongkong, and two steamers to and
from Canton, give easy communication with both
these centres.

Cable address—"BOA VISTA".

For Terms, apply to THE MANAGER.

VICTORIA HOTEL SHAMEEN—CANTON.

FIRST CLASS EUROPEAN HOTEL
On the British Concession.
Electrically Lighted.
Every Modern Comfort and Convenience at
Reasonable Rates.
Under the Personal Superintendence of
H. HAYNES, late Manager Hongkong Hotel.

MACAO HOTEL.

TELEGRAMS—FARMER, MACAO,

MACAO, CHINA.

In the Centre of the Puxa Grande.
CAPT. T. AUSTIN, Manager.

Both Hotels Electrically Lighted and under
experienced European Management.

Every Comfort and Convenience for Residents
and Tourists.

WM. FARMER, Proprietor.

COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD.,
have now 40,000 Cubic Feet of Cold
Storage available at EAST POINT. Stores will
be Open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sunday
excepted, to receive and deliver perishable goods.

W.M. PARLANE, Manager.

Hongkong, 18th November, 1901.

KELLY & WALSH, LTD.

NEW BOOKS.

Near the Pole, A Narrative of the Polar Expedition, 1905-1906, by R. E. Peary	81.50
The Construction and Reconstruction of the Human Body, by Egon Schiene	8.50
The White Man's Work in Asia and Africa, by Leonard Alston	2.25
Sketches in Manchuria and East Africa, by Major General Baden-Powell	14.50
The Conquest of the Cross in China, by Jacob Speicher	3.75
The Strength of Nations, An Argument from History, by J. W. Wolford	3.75
The Nature and Origin of Life, in the Light of the New Knowledge, by Prof. Felix Le Lante	4.00
The New Physics, and its Evolution, by Lucien Polonaise	3.50
Functional Nervous Disorders in Childhood, by Leonard G. Galdris	5.50
Heart Disease and Thoracic Anæmia, by F. J. Payne	3.75
Surgical Emergencies, by Percy Forgan	3.75
The Nutrition of Man, by Russell Chittenden	10.00
Physical Diagnosis, with Case Examples of the Inductive Method, by Howard Anders	9.25
Inflammation, by George Adams	3.75
The Mind and the Brain, by Alfred Binet	3.50
Lilley	3.75
Humours of Folk and Blowers, by Marshall Brown	7.00
Permanent Way Material, Platelaying and Points and Crossings, by W. H. Cole	5.50
Practical Earthwork Tables, by C. E. Hodder	2.50
Practical Hydraulics (Water Supply and Drainage) Tables and Diagrams	2.50
Practical Illumination, by James R. Cravall and R. Lansburgh	9.25
Elementary Electrical Engineering, by J. H. Shabby	2.25

\$3.00

1.00

10.00

2.25

6.00

1.50

3.50

3.75

7.00

5.50

5.50

5.50

5.50

5.50

2.50

2.50

2.50

2.50

2.50

2.50

2.50

2.50

2.50

2.50

2.50

2.50

2.50

2.50

2.50

2.50

2.50

2.50

2.50

2.50

2.50

2.50

2.50

2.50

2.50

2.50

2.50

2.50

2.50

2.50

2.50

2.50

2.50

2.50

2.50

2.50

2.50

2.50

2.50

2.50

2.50

2.50

2.50

2.50

2.50

2.50

2.50

2.50

2.50

2.50

2.50

2.50

2.50

2.50

2.50

2.50

2.50

2.50

2.50

2.50

2.50

2.50

2.50

2.50

2.50

2.50

2.50

2.50

2.50

2.50

2.50

2.50

2.50

2.50

2.50

2.50

2.50

2.50

2.50

2.50

2.50

2.50

2.50

2.50

2.50

2.50

2.50

2.50

2.50

2.50

2.50

INTIMATION



A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

CHEMISTS BY APPOINTMENT TO
HIS EXCELLENCY THE
GOVERNOR, AND
HOUSEHOLD.

DEPOT FOR
THE FINE PRODUCTS OF
BURBOURGS WELLCOME
& CO., LONDON.

TABLOID BRAND PRODUCTS.
SOLOID BRAND PRODUCTS.
KEPLER MALT EXTRACT.
KEPLER'S SOLUTION OF COD LIVER
OIL IN MALT EXTRACT.
BEEF AND IRON WINE (B.W. & Co.)
DARTING LANOLINE PREPARA
TIONS.
HAZELINE, "HAZELINE CREAM
HAZELINE SNOW," &c., &c., &c.
TABLOID MEDICINE CHESTS, AND
POCKET MEDICINE CASES.

The Fine Products of BURBOURGS WELLCOME & CO. are prescribed by leading Physicians all over the World.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED,
CHEMIST AND DRUGGISTS,
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.
Hongkong, 20th August, 1907.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.
Only communications relating to the news column should be addressed to THE EDITOR.
Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication but as evidence of good faith.
All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.
No anonymously signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.
Orders for reprints of THE DAILY PRESS should be sent before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.
Telegraphic address: Press.
Codes: A.R.C. 5th Ed. Bicker.
P.O. Box, 34. Telephone No. 12.

BIRTH.
On August 20th past No. 5, Queen's Gardens, Hongkong, the wife of JAMES D. DANBY, of Chin-kung, of a son.
(1878)

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VŒUX ROAD C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, AUGUST 22ND, 1907.

The reward of the Hon. Mr. E. A. HEWITT cannot fail to be forthcoming. His name is sure to figure in some early Honourable list, in consequence of his labours as Chairman of the recent Commission, as well as of much other work he has accomplished for the benefit of the community. Our confidence is not shaken by the recent references to the buying and selling of British honours, for both Parties do include a deserving case now and then in their lists of rewards, perhaps to make them look honest. But whether Sir EDWARD A. HEWITT is a title familiar to us sooner or later, the gentleman who ought to bear it is enjoying even now a certain reward, in the practically unanimous approval of the civil population, who admire his abilities and respect his character. No officially bestowed title could be a prouder one than a general verdict that a publicist is a fearlessly honest advocate of all he believes to be right and fair, and the Hon. Mr. HEWITT has established his claim to that at least. The new Governor has arrived on the heels of an indispensible crisis in the history of the Sanitary Board. The Commission's report was like the fiat of an eminent specialist; the patient must undergo a certain operation, or succumb. The officialdom of Hongkong, if we may pursue the pun,

parallel, is in the position of the Christian-Science devotee, who tries to persuade the patient that there is nothing really the matter with him except imaginary ill. Bribery and corruption? Well, yes, in such cases of fracture we do call in a medical practitioner, but for the usual immaterial ailments, we prefer the faith cure. Everything would be all right in our happy family if only Messrs. HEWITT, HOOPER and HUMPHREYS would have more faith. So we can imagine the Mother Eddy of our local bureaucracy talking for they have assured us, as a matter of fact, that the ordinances relating to the administration of sanitary matters are practically perfect. No one outside the bureaucracy dreams of swallowing that, and all are waiting to see if the Secretary of State for the Colonies has been beguiled by the nose to the point of making a laughing-stock of our expensive but able enquiry. Meanwhile the Honble. Mr. HEWITT has found the test case. The draft estimates, or rather the method of their presentation, provided him with a *caveat emptor*, and he made a good beginning in the good fight that must surely come.

HONGKONG is largely interested in capital punishment at the moment. To say nothing of the still uncharged murderer of the woman found in a trunk in the baggage room of the steamer *Montezuma*, there are the four Indians convicted nearly a month ago of killing one of their fellow countrymen at West Point, and now the three Chinese convicted of the murder of a foreman at Messrs. Watson's aerated-water works. Seven men under sentence of death, and one who, according to public opinion, ought to be. We had a triple execution not very long ago, which was carried out regardless of a petition by sentimentalists; but a quadruple and a triple execution in one month would not be a very edifying beginning of Sir FREDERICK LEGRAND's reign as Governor of the Colony. It is quite possible that nothing of the sort will happen, however. The police confirm the report that the sentence upon the convicted Indians has been commuted to imprisonment for life. We are considerably surprised at this, because it seemed to be a very atrocious case, and so far as we could judge, the CHIEF JUSTICE inclined to mercy only on the technical objection that the so-called "King's Evidence" was not *per se*. Another surprising feature is that the reprieve should have been made just when we were changing Governors, and that without being officially notified in the Gazette or elsewhere. So far as we know, the only announcement the public has had was the tentative report in the *Daily Press*, which has been only indirectly confirmed as a result of our enquiries. Our convictions as to what is best for the commonwealth in such case may have made us appear bloodthirsty to the humanitarians, so we will hasten to acquiesce in the treatment of those Indians. But now comes the question, what of the three Chinese at present under sentence? If those Indians are to get off with imprisonment, we demand similar indulgence for the Chinese. Just compare the two cases: The Indians went to murder and rob, robbery being the motive. The jury had no doubt of it. The stabbing of the Chinese foreman was a different matter. He was, let us say, a severe taskmaster, and his assailants undoubtedly went to be revenged upon him. No one can say they went deliberately to take his life, however. There was a fight, in which the man was more than holding his own. He was actually holding a prisoner one of the convicted men, at the moment one of the others rushed in and used the knife. The man whom he held, and who could do nothing either to hurt or help him, certainly is less deserving of the extreme penalty than the villain who went to steal the savings of one of their compatriots, and slew him ruthlessly to that end. It may be in bad taste to plead that justice be relentless; it may be manly to plead that it be forgiving; but most people expect it to be consistent as is humanly possible.

The plague total at date is 219 cases.

Mr. STUART J. FULLER, American Vice-Counsel General, left on Tuesday for an outing in Japan.

A box containing 1,000 sovereigns, which was in course of transit, has been accidentally dropped overboard from the s.s. "Fian" in Suva Harbour.

The four Indians who were found guilty of the murder of a fellow countryman by a jury at the July Criminal Sessions, and who were sentenced to death by His Honour the CHIEF JUSTICE, have been reprieved, and it is understood that the sentence has been commuted to prison servitude for life.

It is announced in our business columns that Messrs. Rosario and Co. have tendered their resignation as the Hongkong agents of the Banco Nacional Ultramarino, Macau, and will cease to act in that capacity at the end of the present month. It is also announced that the Agency will be transferred to Messrs. Arrott & Apcar and Co.

Mr. Shelton Hooper was inadvertently reported in our columns yesterday as having said, when moving a reference of a certain matter back to the Governor-in-Council, that he had ascertained that it would be disastrous to have the matter referred back. The negative was inadvertently omitted in our report. It should have read: "it would not be disastrous."

At the Supreme Court yesterday when the selected jurors were called two of them happened to be Japanese. The first was asked—Can you speak English? He replied—A little. Then the CHIEF JUSTICE queried—Do you understand it? The man answered "no," and he was released from service. Mr. Matsuda was the second. In reply to the questions from the Bench he said he could speak English, but he did not think he could understand all that was said. He was also excused.

According to *The Reader*, the highest price ever given for a single stamp is £1,870, which sum was paid by the German Postal Museum in 1902 for a specimen of the 21 cent Mauritius. In 1934 the Prince of Wales bought at auction another specimen of this rare stamp for £1,450. The most expensive stamp in the world is the one-cent British Guiana, 1856, of which only one specimen is known to exist. This is in the possession of M. Le Rondeur de Ferrary, of Paris. The dearest stamp in the world is probably the (used) Hongkong one-cent stamp exposed in a shop in Queen's Road for sale at 25 cents!

The Netherlands India law forbids the importation of British dollars, Mexican dollars, and foreign silver pieces into Java. The aim is to defeat the designs of counterfeitors, who, because of the low price of silver, might be tempted to coin these alien pieces into guilders. The framers of the law never thought of including copper coin, and an artful Chinaman has taken advantage of this shortcoming in the law to import copper coins from Nagpo into Java, with the object of passing them off for Dutch copper money among the simple Javanese of the interior.

The Chinese Government has decided to make the city of Kashgar, in Chinese Turkestan, an open port for international trade. Before the Japanese victories over Russia in 1904-5, Kashgar, Yarkand, Yengisik and Hotan, four of the wealthiest cities of Western Chinese Turkestan, were earmarked by the Muscovite as a future possession. They so dominated the Chinese authorities there that prior to this no one ever ventured to suggest the open door in that region, because, perhaps, the door was open to Russian subjects without stint, while other nationalities were practically barred. For Russian goods filled the markets of Kashgar and having special privileges could always undersell Indian goods. The Indian merchants who crossed the Himalaya and Hindukush mountains, therefore, brought but little piece-goods to Chinese Turkestan, Indian tea being the principal import, and took back to India the well-known narcotic called *bhang* in exchange.

Under the heading "Bad News for Merchants," *The Straits Times* publishes a telegram dated London, August 10, which says:—"The Liverpool Journal of Commerce published a statement to the effect that the freight war between British and German Shipping Companies trading with the Far East has been settled amicably. It is stated that the competing companies have agreed to fix rates of freight to and from the East on a higher basis. It is just possible the foundation for this was the raising of passenger fares. Our contemporary commented:—This war is scarcely explicit, as inquiries locally fail to confirm the report of a quiet war in the Far East. In all probability, the settlement referred to in the Liverpool Journal of Commerce is that of the freight war which, some time since, was carried on by the Pan-American and Oriental S. N. Company and the British India S. N. Company against the Hansa line of steamers from ports of North Europe to India and Burma. Rates of freight were reduced to a minimum, so that the report of settlement of the war, which, for some time, has been expected, will be welcomed, by those interested in shipping though the benefits derived are not likely to have the least effect upon the shipping circles in Singapore. Conversely, the news is not likely to be welcomed by shippers."

COAL-MINES IN MANCHURIA.

H.E. Viceroy HSU Shih-chang of Manchuria has drawn up the following rules in regard to the working of coal-mines on both sides of the Mukden-Antung and Port Arthur-Changchun lines with the Japanese Consul-General at Mukden, viz.—

1.—All the coal-mines either opened or unopened on both sides of the above two lines are to be opened by a Chino-Japanese Company (which will be established shortly with equal Chinese and Japanese capital) at Mukden. In case one party does not wish to work the mine then the other party is at liberty to do so itself without co-operation.

2.—The agreement of the Chino-Japanese Mining Company is to be drawn up on the basis of the existing agreement concluded between Mr. JADOT, Belgian merchant, and the Viceroy of Chihli for the working of the coal-mine at Linchching-hsien.

3.—This Chino-Japanese Mining Company is to be treated on equal terms with any other foreign company with which the Government may contract for the working of coal-mines in any other part of the country.

TELEGRAMS.

[DAILY PRESS EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

CEASER'S WIFE'S SISTER
BILL.

LONDON, August 21st.
The Deceased Wife's Sister Bill has passed the third reading in the House of Commons and the House of Lords.

[REUTER'S SERVICE.]

THE PHILIPPINES.

LONDON, August 19th.
The New York Herald publishes an interview with Mr. Taft regarding the report that Japan might purchase the Philippines. Mr. Taft said he knew perfectly well that Japan does not want to purchase the Philippines, and that the United States will never sell them.

THE JAPANESE CRUISERS IN
PORTUGAL.

LONDON, August 19th.
The *Tsu Kuba* and *Chibao* have arrived at Lisbon, and the King of Portugal and Admiral Ijuin have exchanged most cordial greetings at a banquet.

CHOLERA IN RUSSIAN POLAND.

LONDON, August 19th.
Cholera has broken out in Russian Poland.

THE TRANSVAAL.

LONDON, August 19th.
General Botha's diamond motion has been adopted by 420 to 19.

THE TROUBLE IN MOROCCO.

LONDON, August 19th.
The Moors attacked Casablanca yesterday morning. A French detachment assumed the offensive under cover of shell fire from the warships. The Kadyles lacked ammunition and charged home with swords. Two French were killed and three wounded. The loss of the tribesmen is probably heavy.

[N.C. Daily News' Service.]

THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

TOKYO, August 16th.
It is alleged at Nagasaki that the Osaka Shosen Kaisha is purchasing the "Tartar" and the "Atheneum" from the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., and will assign them to its Indian service.

The Osaka Shosen Kaisha steamer "Maizuru Maru" is reported missing on the way to Chinampo from Chemulpo.

THE "WIK" ON FIRE.

TOKYO, August 16th.
The steamer "Wik" (Messrs. Siemssen & Co.), bound for Shanghai, caught fire off Matsumae, Izu Province, and is now drifting. The Captain and thirty-one others have been rescued by fisherman and landed. Steps are being taken to beach the vessel. The damage done is considerable.

MILE A MINUTE AT SEA.

A NEW GLIDING BOAT.

Mr. Peter Cooper Hewitt, a fairly well-known American inventor claims to have designed and built a boat, or gliding craft, which will solve the problem of going sixty miles an hour across, and bring New York, when the model is perfected, within thirty hours of Liverpool. One big newspaper to-day devotes almost a page to illustrations of Mr. Hewitt's boat, and his claims to establishing the biggest record in the annals of speed.

In appearance Mr. Hewitt's boat is model, which is capable of holding two men, hardly larger than a boat, but is a whale-war structure nevertheless, and is propelled by a gasoline motor, working a screw. It is really a development of the well-known catamaran type of boat of the Fiji Islanders but instead of parallel legs of smooth timber, cigar-shaped arrangements are attached to the hull of the vessel, by means of which the catamaran glides over the water. They are well-conceived, strong planks taking the place of the logs of timber in the catamaran, and these planks are attached to the craft by steel arms.

Looking at Mr. Hewitt's boat in dry dock you are quite prepared to hear him explain that he had really started to build a flying machine of the aeroplane type, and that he accidentally invented his gliding craft. Many people refuse to take his idea seriously, but he claims to have got the idea from a man who, for some time, has been expected, will be welcomed, by those interested in shipping though the benefits derived are not likely to have the least effect upon the shipping circles in Singapore. Conversely, the news is not likely to be welcomed by shippers.

THE POLICE FORCE.
That more policemen are needed in the City continues to be obvious, and as the merchants voluntarily pay a special police tax, the Government should see that the police force is kept up to a proper standard of strength and efficiency.

SUPREME COURT.

Wednesday, 21st August.

IN APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE FULL COURT.

LEAVE TO APPEAL.

The Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, instructed by Mr. Gardner, moved for leave to appeal to the Full Court from the judgment of His Honour the Presiding Judge of the 15th instant in which he decided that Lai Chi-oh was a partner in the Tai Li Lung firm. In reply to the Chief Justice he suggested that as there was not time that morning to discuss the merits of the application it stand over till the end of October.

The Chief Justice said the only condition could be that security be given and that the appeal come on in seven days.

The Court decided to hear the application next Wednesday.

The Chief Justice—Security must be given.

The Presiding Judge—Security must be given.

The Chief Justice—Security must be given.

The Presiding Judge—Security must be given.

The Chief Justice—Security must be given.

The Presiding Judge—Security must be given.

The Chief Justice—Security must be given.

The Presiding Judge—Security must be given.

The Chief Justice—Security must be given.

The Presiding Judge—Security must be given.

The Chief Justice—Security must be given.

The Presiding Judge—Security must be given.

The Chief Justice—Security must be given.

The Presiding Judge—Security must be given.

The Chief Justice—Security must be given.

The Presiding Judge—Security must be given.

The Chief Justice—Security must be given.

The Presiding Judge—Security must be given.

The Chief Justice—Security must be given.

The Presiding Judge—Security must be given.

The Chief Justice—Security must be given.

The Presiding Judge—Security must be given.

The Chief Justice—Security must be given.

The Presiding Judge—Security must be given.

The Chief Justice—Security must be given.

The Presiding Judge—Security must be given.

The Chief Justice—Security must be given.

The Presiding Judge—Security must be given.

The Chief Justice—Security must be given.

The Presiding Judge—Security must be given.

The Chief Justice—Security must be given.

The Presiding Judge—Security must be given.

The Chief Justice—Security must be given.

PARIS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

July 19th.

The French capital has once more become an ideal place with the late arrival of summer, but its inhabitants—at least all those who can afford it—are busy packing up ready to go to the seashore. Hotel-proprietors no longer look as happy as they did; so long as the October-like weather prevailed, they were cheerful and unusually busy, as visitors remained in town, but now that thousands have taken their departure, they no longer rub their hands with joy. They have not much to grumble at, for their "innings" have been remarkably good this year. They alone reap a rich harvest out of the recent inclement weather. The capital is still crowded with visitors from all parts who came purposefully for the *Fête Nationale*. The attempt on the life of President Fallières by a lunatic—a naval gunner now under lock and keys—spoilt last Sunday's rejoicings, and though there were the usual rounds of festivities dancing, singing, eating and drinking free entry to the Célestes, and the letting loose of the beggars—the only day on which mendicants are allowed to do just as they like, provided they behave themselves—the narrow escape of the President of the Republic was the talk of everybody, and caused a certain amount of uneasiness. Though it was the first time that such a dastardly attempt had been made upon so innocent a President as M. Fallières, one's thoughts went back to poor M. Carnot, and the attempt to blow up ex-President Loubet while driving out with the young King of Spain. The Review at Longchamp, which, in consequence of the intense heat took place at 8.30 p.m., was a more brilliant spectacle than ever; it was on his return from witnessing that evening a shooting sight and while about to enter the Elysée Palace, that two shots were fired point blank at M. Fallières, but which fortunately missed their mark.

A LAME SYNDICATE

The General Syndicate of French Cripples promises shortly to be an accomplished fact. The idea originated with an *estropié* or Cripple at Marseilles, who gained his living partly by the limited activities practised by those who are afflicted like him, and partly by begging, and the idea was to protect the genuine cripple against the *charlatan* or imposter, so well known in France, and whose tricks have been revealed in a most interesting work, entitled *Paris qui mentira* or "Begging Paris," by Louis Paulian. But like the Revolution and many other movements which started on the Canebière, the Cripples' Syndicate could not restrain itself to Marseilles; and the movement has now reached the capital from which an effort is being made to form a General Confederation of all the cripples in France, who are genuinely incapable of earning a living save by the appeal to the sympathy of the public. The head of the movement is M. Pussineau, who lost both his legs through an accident in 1888 when 23 years of age and who now walks about the streets on crutches with a barrel organ. Meanwhile, the leader of the movement in Marseilles, a M. François Rosin, is coming to Paris *en foin*, in order to confer with his Paris chief, and is "whipping up" the cripples he finds in the towns and villages en route to make them join the movement.

CUSTOMS STATISTICS

The statistics just issued by the Customs Department show that the imports for the first six months of the present year amounted in value to 3,094,133,000 francs, as compared with 2,843,713,000 francs in the first six months of 1906, and the exports to 2,760,505,000 francs, as compared with 2,523,334,000 francs. May this prosperous state of things continue for the sake of French trade!

THE FITCH FOR LIMELIGHT?

The contemplated retiring from the Army of "Martyr Dreyfus," has once more brought that officer's name into prominence, while again stirring up muddy water. The report that Major Dreyfus is about to resign his position in the Artillery Regiment at Vincennes, and retire from the Army altogether has caused a great sensation. It will be remembered that the ex-prisoner of the Ile du Diable (Devil's Island), after his restoration by the High Court, was raised from the rank of captain to major, to which he would have had the right by virtue of his seniority; the arrears of pay were paid up in full, and he was decorated with the Legion of Honour, and received the "accolade" of his superiors before the assembled regiments. All this but little compensated the unfortunate man for the years of moral and physical torture which he went through, though the Major expressed himself satisfied at the time.

The chief reason for Major Dreyfus' contemplated retirement is that a year after the hearing of the Rennes Court-martial's judgment, the officer finds that he has not met with the consideration at the hands of the authorities to which he has a right. His best friend Colonel Picquart was appointed General and made Minister of War. Dreyfus is now an elderly man, yet he is still merely a major, while others who were twelve years ago his juniors are lieutenant colonels. Dreyfus claims that he has a right to the rank of lieutenant colonel now, and General Picquart, Minister of War, has been bombarded by his friends to consider his claims. In answer to this, the General's staffs in the door in the face of his former protégé, he will have none of it, for he maintains that if he agreed to the request it would open up again the "Affair Dreyfus," and this must be avoided at all costs. Limelight almost seems to have become necessary to the Major.

FRANKLIN'S HOUSE

Will any American millionaire come over to Paris and do a good action? An opportunity now presents itself for perpetuating the memory of Benjamin Franklin, whose house is for a sale. The mansion in question is the one which the Grand Secretariat (Inner Cabinet).

great American built for himself, when Ambassador to France, in the Rue de Pontière, close to the fashionable Faubourg St. Honore and the Palais de l'Elysée where President Fallières resides. The house, which bears an inscription, "Benjam Franklin," and a medalion portrait of the celebrated man, is of undoubted authenticity, for it is mentioned in numerous works of the period. Still another claim to historical interest possessed by the house is that for a time it was the residence of General Bonaparte, and Josephine and Hortense de Beauharnais. They moved to Malmaison, and afterwards to Versailles, while Franklin moved to his country home at Passy, where a monument was erected to him last year. The fine substantial house in the Rue de Pontière, which is in the hands of a firm of house agents, is in spite of its age, in excellent preservation.

A FRENCH PLAY

Paris is after all said and done to have its open-air theatre. An artist and impresario, M. de Sainte-Croix, has applied to the municipality for the concession, for the purpose of open-air performances, of the famous amphitheatre Latécoë in the Place Monge, behind the Panthéon, which dates from the 2nd or 3rd century of the Christian era, and the tiers of which were some years ago considerably restored. The Commission of Old Paris decided in 1903 that there was nothing against such performances, and as the various committees have reported favourably, it only remains for the Council to pass the project—which it will undoubtedly do before long. M. de St. Croix will have to raise a capital of 300,000 francs and deposit a guarantee, when the ancient amphitheatre will be handed over to him on a three years' lease. Performances will be given from May 1 to August 31, beginning next year, as it is too late to begin this year. M. Catulle Mendès, the poet, is, by the way elaborating a plan for an open-air theatre at St. Germain, where he himself lived in ardent poet's rapture on the edge of the great famous forest. His theatre would be on the terrace, whence one has the forest air, and the most beautiful view to the forest, but which fortunately missed their mark.

MORE BLOODSHED IN KOREA.

It is our painful duty to note another case of bloodshed, more or less of which has been expected as inevitable, yet which is after all unusual. The scene was Kangwha Island. On the 16th inst. Captain Kokura in command of a detachment of our troops, accompanied by the Korean Commander of the native Battalion at Sowon, of which he was instructor, proceeded to that island which the party reached at 4 p.m. Its mission, it scarce need be said, was to subdue the Korean garrison there and distribute gratuities among them. Captain Kokura had scarcely ordered his men to land when some fifty Korean troops poured a shower of volleys upon our troops. The latter, however, forced their way ashore, and soon occupied a point in the north of the island. The Korean mutineers retreated to the town of Kangwha where they were joined by some 300 rioters. Under cover of the city walls they offered stubborn resistance to our detachment until the following morning inflicting comparatively great loss on us. During the night our casualties were 4 men and 1 woman killed, 1 man 3 severely wounded, and 1 non-commissioned officer missing.

On receipt of the news the Army Headquarters ordered Akashi in command of two infantry companies, two machine guns and 14 engineers, an officer included, to hasten to the disturbed scene. Major Akashi left Yonagan at 6.20 a.m. on the 11th and was joined at Chemulpo by a portion of our garrison at that port. The first batch of the re-enforcements arrived at the island at 5.30 p.m. by the *Hiroshima Maru*, the remainder effecting their landing thirty minutes later. According to a refugee from that island it was wholly occupied by our troops at 8 a.m. on Sunday, and Koreans who took refuge on the embankment began to return to the town at noon on the same day.

The Chairman.—Do you agree that the system of deferred rebates enables the conference lines to charge higher rates than they would be likely to get if there were free competition?

Evidence was also given by Sir Walter Egerton, the Governor of Southern Nigeria, who said that the elimination was bad in any trade, and must be prejudicial to the customers of the monopolists. He had spent 23 years in the Straits Settlements, and when he first went there Singapore and Malaya were the ports of shipment for a very large portion of the trade of the Dutch possessions in the Malay Archipelago. Nearly the whole of the carrying trade was done by British ships; the freights were very low, and "tramp" steamers called frequently. The establishment of a conference by the chief shipping lines with deferred rebated compelled merchants to ship by the conference lines, as these were the only lines giving quick and regular communication with Europe. The result was that "tramp" steamers were unable to obtain return freights and ceased to sail. The very large increase in freight favoured the establishment of direct lines from the Dutch possessions to Europe, and when those lines were established, Singapore lost valuable trade. As some of the principal firms in the Straits had agencies for lines belonging to the conference, they supported its establishment, and thus the mercantile community offered no univocal opposition to the conference, and was weakened the power of the Government to take measures against the king. The establishment of the conference helped the able management of the North German Lloyd to double the number of their steamers and increase their size. He believed British lines could work at lower rates than foreign ones, and that, but for the carrying trade having been made so profitable by the increased conference rates, as these increased foreign tonnage would have been much less. He did not blame any shipowner for striving to establish and maintain a monopoly of the carrying trade at high rates, but all such arrangements were bad for the Colonies affected. The monopolists were enabled to charge what they liked, and, in addition to the large ordinary freights, most extortionate rates were quoted for any unusual cargo that was at all difficult to handle. He favoured the making of any agreement for rebates in the event of exclusive shipments by one or more lines illegal and void. He would legislate to enforce equal treatment to all shippers, and would establish some kind of board of control to which shippers might appeal against such a master as *monopolis* rates, and so that the granting of secret rebates to any firm or an account of exclusive shipments should render the line granting such rebates liable to be sued by all other shippers to recover similar rebates. The rebate system had made shipping extremely profitable trade, and had attracted foreign steamers. By the rebate system the conference lines were able to charge excess rates, but the merchants did not complain because it would need a very large amount of capital.

In reply to questions put by the Commissioner, Sir Walter gave the opinion that the systems of conference lines and deferred rates had come to stay unless some action was taken by the Government to defeat them. It was a mistake for the Government to accept rebates; they should refuse them and endeavour to insist upon lower rates. Unhealthiness and the difficulty of landing at the ports in West Africa amongst others, justified the rates of freight being 50 per cent. higher than elsewhere for the same distance.

FUNNELS AND FLAGS.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON SHIPPING RINGS.

The Royal Commission on Shipping Rings resumed its sittings on July 16, at Winchester House, St. James's-square, London, under the presidency of Mr. Arthur Coler, K.C. Evidence was given by Mr. Fenwick S. Watts, senior partner in the firm of Messrs. Watts, Watts, and Co., of London, Liverpool, and Glasgow. He said that under their management they had 32 steamers ranging from 3,000 to 8,400 tons, which were engaged in general trade all over the world. Personally he had no strong prejudice against shipping rings, but his views in no sense represented the opinions of the members of the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom, who had put him forward as one who could give evidence on behalf of "tramp" shipowners. No doubt some members of the chamber had very extreme views in the matter. There was nothing in the constitution of shipping rings or conferences which need necessarily cause injury to British or colonial trade, although undoubtedly, when fortified with the system of deferred rebates, the power for evil was there. The question whether the evil had been sufficient to warrant legislation was a question which could be better now raised by chambers of commerce than by shipowners. If the rebate system were abolished there would be many opportunities for "tramps" owners to tender successfully for large blocks of rough cargo and to use the same as a basis for tendering on the basis against the organized lines. There would be frequent occasions on which whole vessels would be chartered outright to large shippers, and that would operate to the advantage of the "tramps" for the time being; but the question was would it be advantageous to the trade of the United Kingdom at large? The small shippers, who, he understood, received the same treatment from the conferences as the large shippers, would hardly be likely to benefit by the change, but he could not but think that, if any important section of a trade desired to break away from the conference, they would make the necessary sacrifices in order to do so. Conferences were justified in taking all legitimate means to particular trades against attack, but there was no doubt that some of them carried their operations considerably beyond what was necessary. Even without the protection of rebates the tendency is to go more and more into the bands of the liners, and the "tramps" had to move on and endeavour to develop fresh trades. Legislation between one class of shipowners and another hardly appeared either desirable or practicable.

The Chairman.—The system of deferred rebates gives shipowners considerable power over shippers, because there can be no effective competition?—Yes. If this system were a serious grievance, the shippers would probably forfeit their rebates, and in that way do away with the rebate system?—I think so.

In reply to further questions the witness said that he would not advocate any Government interference with the press of state of affairs. If the rebate system were abolished, the probability was that it would also disappear in Germany. If the rates were held up in Germany, they would not get the orders, and their rates would have to be reduced eventually. The tendency would be to lower the rates.

Sir Hugh Bell.—You do not accept the suggestion that, if the rebate system were abolished, the German shipowner would get his cargo assured to him at home, and then he would be able to come here and compete?—It would lead to the termination of the British vessel going there. Except by mutual agreement I don't think they could keep up the rebate system in either country.

The Chairman.—Do you agree that the system of deferred rebates enables the conference lines to charge higher rates than they would be likely to get if there were free competition?

Evidence was also given by Sir Walter Egerton, the Governor of Southern Nigeria,

who said that the elimination was bad in any trade, and must be prejudicial to the customers of the monopolists. He had spent 23 years in the Straits Settlements, and when he first went there Singapore and Malaya were the ports of shipment for a very large portion of the trade of the Dutch possessions in the Malay Archipelago. Nearly the whole of the carrying trade was done by British ships; the freights were very low, and "tramp" steamers called frequently. The establishment of a conference by the chief shipping lines with deferred rebated compelled merchants to ship by the conference lines, as these were the only lines giving quick and regular communication with Europe. The result was that "tramp" steamers were unable to obtain return freights and ceased to sail. The very large increase in freight favoured the establishment of direct lines from the Dutch possessions to Europe, and when those lines were established, Singapore lost valuable trade. As some of the principal firms in the Straits had agencies for lines belonging to the conference, they supported its establishment, and thus the mercantile community offered no univocal opposition to the conference, and was weakened the power of the Government to take measures against the king. The establishment of the conference helped the able management of the North German Lloyd to double the number of their steamers and increase their size. He believed British lines could work at lower rates than foreign ones, and that, but for the carrying trade having been made so profitable by the increased conference rates, as these increased foreign tonnage would have been much less. He did not blame any shipowner for striving to establish and maintain a monopoly of the carrying trade at high rates, but all such arrangements were bad for the Colonies affected. The monopolists were enabled to charge what they liked, and, in addition to the large ordinary freights, most extortionate rates were quoted for any unusual cargo that was at all difficult to handle. He favoured the making of any agreement for rebates in the event of exclusive shipments by one or more lines illegal and void. He would legislate to enforce equal treatment to all shippers, and would establish some kind of board of control to which shippers might appeal against such a master as *monopolis* rates, and so that the granting of secret rebates to any firm or an account of exclusive shipments should render the line granting such rebates liable to be sued by all other shippers to recover similar rebates. The rebate system had made shipping extremely profitable trade, and had attracted foreign steamers. By the rebate system the conference lines were able to charge excess rates, but the merchants did not complain because it would need a very large amount of capital.

In reply to questions put by the Commissioner, Sir Walter gave the opinion that the systems of conference lines and deferred rates had come to stay unless some action was taken by the Government to defeat them. It was a mistake for the Government to accept rebates; they should refuse them and endeavour to insist upon lower rates. Unhealthiness and the difficulty of landing at the ports in West Africa amongst others, justified the rates of freight being 50 per cent. higher than elsewhere for the same distance.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

COMPANY LAW IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

A comparative analysis of the Company Laws of the United Kingdom, India, Canada, and other colonies, with a memorandum prepared by the Board of Trade for the Imperial Conference, 1907, has been published as a Blue book [C. 3659].

Mr. Llewellyn Smith, in an introductory letter to the President of the Board of Trade, explains that the Imperial Conference, after considering the analysis and memorandum, adopted the following resolution, in view of which the Blue-book is now published.

"That it is desirable, so far as circumstances permit, to secure greater uniformity in the company laws of the Empire, and that the memorandum and analysis prepared on this subject by the Imperial Government be commended to the consideration of the various Governments represented at this Conference."

The memorandum and analysis was prepared by Mr. George Staytley Barnes, Comptroller of the Companies Department, who discusses the difficulties in the way of the assimilation of the laws relating to joint stock companies in various parts of the Empire. In some respects they are not very great, because the laws of the Colonies are, to a considerable extent, based on those of the United Kingdom. The difficulties are due chiefly to the multiplicity of statutes forming the law, not only in the Mother Country, but in the Colonies. We have no fewer than 17 Acts here at home, and in some of the daughter States the number of separate enactments is even greater. Canada rejoices in no fewer than five different systems of company law contained in 75 Acts and Ordinances." As regards the United Kingdom a fresh Bill, embodying, among other things, some provisions in force in India and the Colonies, is now before Parliament: there is also a consolidating Bill which, if passed, would unite all existing statutes in one Act.

Mr. Barnes's views on the question of preparing a unified code for the whole Empire are thus set forth:—

It is not suggested that absolute uniformity of the company laws of the Empire is attainable, for the varying needs of each part of the Empire must result in special laws for which there is no need in other parts. The "no-liability" companies, for instance, of Canada and of Australia, in which the shareholders are not liable to pay calls, and in which the pecuniary risk of the members is confined to the amount which may have been actually paid up on the shares, would probably serve no useful purpose in the United Kingdom. Though absolute uniformity may not be practicable there, can be no doubt that a much greater measure of uniformity and simplicity might exist than is at present the case in this branch of mercantile law.

The trend of recent legislation in this country has been to endeavor to afford information concerning joint stock companies to all who may seek for it, on the ground that publicity is the best protection which can be devised for the benefit of creditors and of investors, and that, moreover, it is fair to demand publicity of companies and to compel disclosure of material facts by them in return for the privilege of limited liability. With regard to the protection of creditors and investors it has been truly said that legislation cannot protect people from the consequences of their own imprudence, recklessness, or want of experience. Nor can the Legislature supply them with prudence, judgment, or business habits. It can, however, make it possible for the creditor or investor to obtain the information necessary to enable him to form a judgment. Facilities in this direction from a very important part of the recent Act of 1900, and the Bill at present before Parliament proposes to carry the same principle of publicity still further by making the information filed with the Registrar as to outstanding mortgages and charges more complete, and by imposing a duty on prospectuses companies to file statements in lieu of a prospectus with the same material information as to the company which a prospectus is bound by the law to contain.

It is in the direction of increased facilities for acquiring information concerning companies that a stop towards uniformity would be commercially most useful, a step, moreover, which could be taken without causing any disturbance to trade. The same information as to the affairs of a company might be easily made accessible, whether the company was registered in the United Kingdom or elsewhere within the Empire. At present there is much divergence of law and practice in this respect. Most of the Colonial Acts, for instance, provide for an annual return of the issued capital of a company with a list of shareholders; the Dominion Act, on the other hand, only makes such a return necessary when demanded in writing by the Secretary of State. Some of the Colonial Legislatures have required that copies of prospectuses and information as to mortgages and debentures be filed with the Registrar, but in many Colonies neither the one nor the other is necessary. In India and Victoria alone is the duty of filing an annual balance sheet imposed on companies. In order to show exactly what information and documents are at the present time required to be filed by the Registrar, as well as the rights and obligations of shareholders, it is necessary to have a code of law which covers all the principal features of company law.

It is rather interesting War Office letter, dated July 15th, has been circulated through the Straits command. It will also be found quoted in the home mail papers to this effect:—

I am commanded by the Army Council to invite your attention to the increasing prevalence of left-handed shooting among the rank and file of the army, and to point out that a high rate of rapid fire cannot be attained by the men who shoot from the left shoulder with a rifle having a bolt lever on the right hand side.

2. It would be obviously undesirable to manufacture a different pattern of rifle for left-handed men and under the circumstances the best course would appear to be to accustom all recruits to load and fire from the right side on enrollment.

3. This matter should accordingly be brought to the notice of Brigadier-General Commandant of the Royal Artillery, and the Royal Artillery should be asked to take steps to encourage left-handed shooting except in cases where it is evident that a soldier cannot shoot from the right shoulder.

It is rather a pity that the War Office letter betrays no knowledge that the increase of the practice of left-handed shooting is really due to increased interest in shooting by the rank and file of the army, and to a determination on the part of the individual soldier, probably under the advice of some intelligent sergeant, to set the best shooting out of himself that he can, for his own credit and for the benefit of the figure of merit of the company to which he belongs. The Army Council lays great stress on what appears to be the increase of "left-handedness" in the army. The Army Council does not know the fact. What has occurred is this, that individual soldiers who have worked at aiming drill and have fired their annual courses, have discovered for themselves, or have been helped to discover, that their left eye is, for rifle-shooting purposes, by far the better and stronger eye. And, like sensible men, desirous of getting out of themselves the very best that they can with their rifle, they have turned over to the left shoulder, worked at the mechanism of their pull-off, studied their aim, and have found to their own great satisfaction that they have improved their shooting capacity in a very marked, perhaps a marvellous, degree. What the Army Council makes a ground of complaint is that the men have not heeded to assert what is simply an evidence of a keener and more honest desire to improve on the part of the individual soldier. It is as plain as possible that when a man is a recruit and is introduced to the manual and firing exercises he does very exactly what he is told to do, whether he is in other things left-handed or not. If his study, or the hints of a shooting friend do not lead him to the discovery that his right eye,

T. B. HALL & CO'S

"BOAR'S HEAD" BRAND

GUINNESS' STOUT

PINTS & SPLITS.

NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding &c., should be addressed to DAILY PRESS only, and special business matter to THE MANAGER.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, having tendered their Resignation, beg to inform the Public in General that they will cease from SATURDAY, the 31st instant, to be the Agents in the Colony of the AGENCIA DO BANCO NACIONAL ULTRAMARINO, Macau.

ROZARIO & CO.
Hongkong, 22nd August, 1907. 1379

BANCO NACIONAL ULTRAMARINO.

THE Agency of the above Bank in Hongkong will from the 1st of September, 1907, be transferred to MESSRS. ARRATOON V. APCAR & CO., in the place and stead of Messrs. ROZARIO & CO.

Dated the 21st August, 1907.

O Gérente da Agencia

Do BANCO NACIONAL ULTRAMARINO,
1383 JOAQUIM L. C. GOMES.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE LIST FOR SUBSCRIPTION OF GRIFFINS (China Ponies) for the next RACE MEETING, will close on SATURDAY, 26th instant. Members wishing to subscribe, who have not already sent in their names, please apply to the Undersigned from whom particulars can be obtained.

H. P. WHITE,
Acting Clerk of the Course.
Hongkong, 22nd August, 1907. 1389

NOW READY.

OUR WINES AND SPIRITS PRICE LIST, will be forwarded on application. It will be found everything to suit the tastes of consumers.

QUALITY AND PRICE ARE OUR CHIEF AIM.
H. RUTONJEE & SON
Wine & Spirit Merchants,
No. 5, D'Aguilar Street.
Hongkong, 22nd August, 1907. 1381

TO LET.

HOUSES in AUSTIN AVENUE,
Kowloon.
Apply to— E. D. SASSOON & CO.,
Comptrollers Department.
Hongkong, 22nd August, 1907. 1382

WANTED.

A GOVERNESS in a Coast Port Family, to teach 3 Children, English, French, Music, &c.

Apply to— Box 1617,
Care of "Daily Press" Office,
Hongkong, 17th August, 1907. 1356

FRENCH CLASS FOR LADIES.

COMMENCING in September (afternoons).
Further information on application to C. B.,
Care of "Daily Press" Office,
Hongkong, 12th August, 1907. 1339

DO YOU WANT TO LEARN SHORTHAND?

PITMANIC—(GRAHAM AND MUNSON CONTRACTS).

HORATIO C. POLLACK & CO.
Reporter
OPENS A NIGHT SCHOOL
On September 1st.
Apply CONNAUGHT HOTEL,
Hongkong, 20th August, 1907. 1371

PHOTOGRAPHY.

OWNERS of Rollfilm-Cameras will be interested in NON CURLING SINGLE LEAF ROLL FILMS.

No more waiting till all the films of one spool are developed.
Each film can be removed and developed separately.

Now kept in stock: size 2½x4½ = 8 by 10.5 cm.; Spools of 12 films cost \$1.00 postage paid.
Send money (postage stamp) with order to E. A. ROSE, Swatow.
All other sizes will be ordered on application.
1364

OREGON PINE LUMBER.

DODWELL & COMPANY, LIMITED have always in stock a supply of the above in all sizes. Prices may be obtained on application.
Hongkong, 29th July, 1907. 1253

NOTICE.

BILLS for all Monies due by me should be presented to me on or before the 15th September, 1907. All outstanding accounts due to me, if not settled on or before the 15th September, 1907, will be passed into the hands of my Solicitors.

J. W. OSBORNE.

Hongkong, 13th July, 1907. 181

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

IT is proposed to form an Infantry Company with a Detachment of Cyclists. All who are desirous of joining are requested to apply personally at the VOLUNTEER HEADQUARTERS, morning or afternoon.

A. J. THOMPSON, Captain,
Staff Officer H.K.V.C.
Hongkong, 27th July, 1907. 1265

IRON MERCHANTS.

E. HING & CO.

DEALERS in Iron, Steel, Metals, Hardware, Muntz's Metal, Steel, Boiler and Ship Plates, Pig-Iron, Coke and General Merchants. No. 25, Wing Wo Street (Lane from 171, Queen's Road to 168, Des Voeux Road Central). Telephones No. 613.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1907. 478

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. CO.

THE Directors of the P. & O. S. N. Co., London, beg to intimate that, for sailings on and after THIS DATE, the PASSENGER RATES from the Straits, China and Japan will be SUBJECT to a SURTAX of 10 per cent.

By Order,
E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.,
Hongkong, 15th August, 1907. 1361

NOTICE

THE NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN, beg to intimate that, for sailings on and after THIS DATE, the PASSENGER RATE from the Straits, China and Japan will be SUBJECT to a SURTAX of 10 per cent.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
BREMEN,
MELCHERS & CO.

General Agents for Hongkong & China.
Hongkong, 17th August, 1907. 1362

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

THE Directors of the MESSAGERIES MARITIMES, Paris, beg to intimate that, for sailings on and after THIS DATE, the PASSENGER RATES from the Straits, China and Japan will be SUBJECT to a SURTAX of 10 per cent.

By Order,
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, 17th August, 1907. 1363

NOTICE TO MARINERS

No. 305 (Special).

CHINA SEA.

SHANGHAI DISTRICT.

ENTRANCE TO THE WHANGPU RIVER.

WOOSUNG SPIT GAS-LIGHTED BUOY,
ESTABLISHMENT OF.

J. HENRYSON & SETH,
Liquidator.

Hongkong, 20th August, 1907. 1369

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I have declared a FINAL DIVIDEND of \$1.00 per Share in respect of the above Company, payable at the Offices of Messrs. PERCY SMITH and SETH, No. 5, Queen's Road Central, on and after MONDAY, the 26th instant between the hours of 10 A.M. and 1 P.M. No return of Capital will be made without the Share Certificate being first produced.

J. HENRYSON & SETH,

Acting Clerk of the Course.
Shanghai, 13th August, 1907. 1373

REFFRING to Notice to Mariners No. 304 (Special), Notice is hereby given that a GAS-LIGHTED BUOY surmounted by a conical superstructure, painted in Red and Black vertical stripes and showing an Oscillating Red Light every 8 seconds, thus:—4 seconds light, 4 seconds eclipse—has been moored in 10 feet of water at L.W.S. From the Wooseung Light bears S. 67° 27' W. and is distant 10 miles.

The Woosung Spit Unlighted Buoy and the Light boat, temporarily provided to mark the Whangpu Conservancy works, as called for in Harbour Notification No. 12 of 1906, have been discontinued.

T. J. ELDREDGE,
Acting Coast Inspector.

Coast Inspector's Office.
Shanghai, 13th August, 1907. 1373

DAVID CORMIER & SONS
MERCHANT NAVY
NAVY BOILED
LONG FLAX
CANVAS
RELIANCE CROWN
TARPAILING
ARNHOLD, KABBEIG & CO.
Sole Agents.

STORAGE
FOR COAL, TIMBER &c.

TO BE LET, a Portion of MARINE LOT No. 285 at NORTH POINT, Suitable for above Purpose. EXTENSIVE WATER FRONT. DEEP WATER.

Also FOR SALE.

Portions of MARINE LOTS Nos. 31 & 33 on PRAYA EAST. Approximate AREA 14,000 SQUARE FT. 399 YEARS' LEASE. For Particulars, apply—

GEO. FENWICK & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1906. 106

ON SALE.

A TABLE OF THE RATES OF EXCHANGE AT HONGKONG

For Demand Drafts on London on the day of or preceding the departure of the English Mail; also Table of the Yearly Approximate Averages for 33 Years From 1874 to 1905.

Price: \$2 Cash. On sale at the "DAILY PRESS" Office, or Local Booksellers.

MITSU BISHI DOOKYARD
AND ENGINE WORKS,
NAGASAKI.

CODE WORD: "DOOK."

A. I. A. B. C., and Engineering Code Used
NEW DOOK NOW OPEN.

DOCK NO. 3.

Extreme Length... 722 feet.
Length on Block... 714 "

Width of Entrance on Top... 961 "
Width of Entrance on Bottom... 881 "

Water on Block at Spring Tide 314 "

DOCK NO. 1.

Extreme Length... 523 feet.
Length on Block... 513 "

Width of Entrance on Top... 82 "
Width of Entrance on Bottom... 75 "

Water on Block at Spring Tide 22 "

DOCK NO. 2.

Extreme Length... 571 feet.
Length on Block... 560 "

Width of Entrance on Top... 66 "
Width of Entrance on Bottom... 53 "

Water on Block at Spring Tide 22 "

PATENT SLIP.

Suitable for vessels up to 1,000

TONS. Stays for 100 ft. long.

Width of entrance 10 ft. 6 in.

Width of entrance on bottom 8 ft. 6 in.

Water on block at spring tide 22 ft.

DOCK NO. 4.

Width of entrance 10 ft. 6 in.

Width of entrance on bottom 8 ft. 6 in.

Water on block at spring tide 22 ft.

DOCK NO. 5.

Width of entrance 10 ft. 6 in.

Width of entrance on bottom 8 ft. 6 in.

Water on block at spring tide 22 ft.

DOCK NO. 6.

Width of entrance 10 ft. 6 in.

Width of entrance on bottom 8 ft. 6 in.

Water on block at spring tide 22 ft.

DOCK NO. 7.

Width of entrance 10 ft. 6 in.

Width of entrance on bottom 8 ft. 6 in.

Water on block at spring tide 22 ft.

DOCK NO. 8.

Width of entrance 10 ft. 6 in.

Width of entrance on bottom 8 ft. 6 in.

Water on block at spring tide 22 ft.

DOCK NO. 9.

Width of entrance 10 ft. 6 in.

Width of entrance on bottom 8 ft. 6 in.

Water on block at spring tide 22 ft.

DOCK NO. 10.

Width of entrance 10 ft. 6 in.

Width of entrance on bottom 8 ft. 6 in.

Water on block at spring tide 22 ft.

DOCK NO. 11.

Width of entrance 10 ft. 6 in.

Width of entrance on bottom 8 ft. 6 in.

Water on block at spring tide 22 ft.

DOCK NO. 12.

Width of entrance 10 ft. 6 in.

Width of entrance



THORNE'S OLD VAT

SCOTCH WHISKY.
SOLE AGENTS IN
HONG KONG, CHINA & MANILLA.
A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

For Nervous Exhaustion
CHAPOTEAUT'S
Phosphoglycerate
OF LIME
*The modern restoration
of the nervous system.
For brainworkers, professio-
nal men, teachers, students,
etc., and in delirium, neural-
gic crises, dyspepsia, nervous
insomnias, &c.*
It is easily assimilated and
promotes digestion.

PHOSPHOGLYCERATE SYRUP
(CHAPOTEAUT)
PHOSPHOGLYCERATE WINE
(CHAPOTEAUT)
PHOSPHOGLYCERATE CAPSULES
(CHAPOTEAUT)

6, rue Vivienne, PARIS-FRANCE

VISITORS AT HOTELS.

HONGKONG HOTELS.

Mr. E. S. Abraham
Mr. F. R. Adams
Mr. B. Andre
Mr. J. L. Andrew
Mr. J. H. Backhouse
Mr. H. G. Battiscombe
Mr. B. Beattie
Mr. & Mrs. S. Bisney
Miss Bisney
Mr. F. V. G. Blakemore
Mr. A. Blunn
Mr. F. Bonnot
Mr. T. Bayfield
Mr. A. Vander Does de Bye
Mr. E. W. Carpenter
Mr. A. Carter
Mr. F. D. Cheshire
Mr. O. Charland
Mr. S. J. Chinchen
Mr. H. E. Colvin
Mr. J. Crichtonshank
Mr. A. Cruickshank
Mr. T. P. Dugane
Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Donald
Mr. F. H. Doodlitt
Mr. H. Dufour
Mr. A. E. Dunrich
Mr. W. Einstein
Mr. H. J. Fairchild
Mr. H. J. Farmer
Mr. H. J. Fisher
Mr. G. G. Franklin
Mr. C. B. Franklin
Mr. B. J. Frost
Mr. Stuart J. Fuller
Miss J. Gray & infant
Mr. A. Gregory
Major E. W. Griffith
Mr. Y. A. Gubley
Capt. T. A. Hall
Mr. J. Hanmer
Hon. M. E. A. Hewett
Mr. E. Howard
Mr. D. B. Howell
Mr. R. M. Hughes
Mr. R. Hunter
Capt. R. Innes
Mrs. C. M. Jack
Mr. and Mrs. N. W. Jenkins

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

Miss Addie
Capt. and Mrs. Russell Almond
Mr. & Mrs. C. Bates
Dr. Mel. Blau
Dr. Blawie
Mr. Harry Bramley
Mr. Cuth. Brougham
Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Cope, Jr.
Capt. Bierbant
Mr. A. H. Gove
Mr. A. D. Gibbs
Mrs. & Mrs. Hartman
Mr. A. Henric
Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Hudson
Mrs. Jackson & child
Mr. H. A. Jones
Mr. J. E. Joseph
Mr. Geo. T. Lloyd

KINGSLY HOTEL.

Mr. F. W. Bradley
Miss E. G. Baylis
Capt. H. Bensley, R.A.
Mrs. H. Bensley
Dr. & Mrs. R. A. Bellios
Mr. F. Bevington
Mr. & Mrs. N. B. Anch
Mr. de Bussiere
Mr. H. F. Chard
Hon. Dr. F. C. Clarke
Miss Cleveland
Mr. A. Clothier
Lt. & Mrs. J. D. Coster
Mr. J. W. Edge
Mr. P. G. Falconer
Mr. Franklin
Mr. R. Friend
Mr. H. Garrett
Miss Grange &
Miss I. Hamilton

PRIVATE HOTEL.

Miss Hansie
Mr. Korton
Mr. A. Lanning
Miss Legeman
Mr. Linton
Mr. & Mrs. L. Murston
Miss Nordhoff
Miss Ober
Mr. R. Paterson
Miss Pentfold
Mr. van der Pfordten
Mr. P. H. C. Potts
Mr. Rossenstock
Miss G. Sachse
Mrs. F. A. Sanborn
Mr. Gray Scott
Mr. P. Seymour
Mr. H. Simpson
Major How. M. Ward
Hon. Mrs. M. Ward

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

INSECT REPELLING—WATER POWER FROM A QUARTER-MILE HEAD—RADIUM HEAT IN TUNNELS—AFRICA'S NEWEST MAMMALS—AN EVEN TEMPERATURE BOTTLE—ELECTRIC SHARPENING OF FILES—ALCOHOL MADE USABLE—A SINGULAR SUBSTANCE—GREAT RAIN.

In a series of exhaustive experiments, two Germans, M. Otto and R. O. Neumann, have tested about thirty reputed preventives of mosquito bites, including the essential oils. Only clove oil, caraway oil, cassia oil and oil of Spanish hops proved effective in keeping away the insects, and these only for a short time. It is concluded that the repellent effect is not due to the penetrating odor but to temporary irritation of the insects' breathing organs. Clove oil seems to be the most suitable substance to use, and this will do good service in most cases, but it has the disadvantage of irritating delicate skins.

The highest fall of water ever used for power seems to be that of Lake Biwa, in Switzerland, where is located the most powerful electricity generating station in Europe. The water of the Poschihuas, in the Poschiava Valley, is led through a great conduit, three miles long, to the reservoir, from which five sets of enormous pipes conduct it to the power station at a level 1290 feet lower. Electric energy of 30,000 horse-power is distributed from the generators to points along the shores of Lakes Como and Maggiore, and as far as the great plain of Milan.

An excess of radium in the rocks of the Simplon Tunnel has been found by Prof. Joly of Dublin, and he concludes that this may account for the unusually high temperature. He suggests further that high temperature from radium may have played a part in mountain building. A great excess of radium in clay and ooze from the North and South Atlantic tends to confirm Sir John Muir's theory that these deep sea deposits are cosmic dust, and hints that much of our radium has come from space.

The new zebra discovered by J. E. Spears in Portuguese East Africa resembles the ordinary type in shape, but the head, neck, forelegs and fore-half of the body are dark brown in color, the hind part of the body, including the legs, having the usual stripes. The natives report that the animal is becoming very scarce, although a whole herd was seen. The creature is very timid, and its agility enables it to elude the hunter, whose long pursuit resulted in failure to obtain a specimen. The new antelope seen in the same region has the size and shape of the Boer reedbuck or impala, the chief difference being a black line down the back and on each hind leg. The species is exceedingly wild and active, living in herds of ten to fifty, and presents a strange appearance as the group starts in flight with a wild leap of ten feet or more.

The remarkable heat-insulating effect of a vacuum is strikingly brought out in the claims made for a new sportman's bottle. The vessel has double walls, being really one bottle within another with a sealed-up intervening space from which the air has been withdrawn. It is asserted that liquids in this bottle can be kept hot forty-eight hours in the coldest weather and that iced beverages will retain their delicious coolness for weeks in the hottest summer.

In an electrolytic method of sharpening files, the tool is connected with the positive pole of a battery of twelve Bunsen cells, and then placed in a bath of 4 parts of sulphuric acid in 100 of water. The negative electrode is a spiral of copper wire encircling the file, without touching it. The process requires ten minutes, and the renovated files are declared to be as satisfactory as when first made.

"Alkoholene," the new motor gas, is a mixture of air, alcohol vapor and acetylene, resulting from the spraying of diluted alcohol over calcium carbide. It proves to be a cheaper fuel than gasoline, and the necessary apparatus for producing it can be adapted to any high-speed gasoline motor.

A singular property of platinum amalgam was discovered by Prof. Moissan just before his death. After mercury and water are shaken together they readily separate into distinct layers, but if the mercury contains platinum in solution, the mass swells to about five times its original volume, forming an emulsion that gives no sign of change after twelve months. The microscope shows it to consist of minute globules of metal and water. Even when boiled in water or cooled to 80 deg. below zero there is no separation. The effect is the same with alcohol, ether, ammonia solution, turpentine oil or chloroform instead of water, but not with benzene. Amalgams of silver, gold and copper separate from water as readily as pure mercury.

The most remarkable rainfall on record seems to have been that of a thunderstorm in Suva, Fiji, on the night of August 8th, 1906. To the Royal Meteorological Society of London Mr. R. L. Holmes reports that the fall was continuous from 6 p.m. until sunrise of the following day, and that the rain gauge, holding 12.5 inches, was overfull at 10 p.m., again at 2 a.m., and a third time at 6 a.m. This is an actual measurement of more than 37 inches. Besides the unknown overflow, it is supposed that there was a further loss of about eleven per cent on account of the height of the gauge, which

HOW TO BE BEAUTIFUL—Keep your complexion, Mrs. Ellin's Crème Charnante, Lait Charmant and Special Skin Tonic and Powder Charnante will enable you to do it. Her Specialties for the Skin are the study of a lifetime. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., Sole Agents.

was 25 feet above the ground. The conclusion is that not less than 4 inches of rain must have fallen in about thirteen hours.

The roof umbrella of a Vienna architect is a covering of silk or other material supported on the shoulders by means of two thin rods and a band across the chest. When not in use it folds into a very small space. The bands are soft, and the device is especially recommended for persons who sometimes work in rain, like architects, engineers and artists.

THE REVOLUTIONARY PARTY
IN CHINA.

The *Asahi Shimbun*'s Peking correspondent sends an alarming account of the gradual increase of popularity which has come of late to the revolutionary party in China. He claims that an evidence of this popularity may be found in the fact that the leaders of every party outbreak, whatever be the purpose of their disturbance, call themselves "anti-dynastic" for the sake of the respectability attaching to the name, and he affirms that the Chinese Government itself is considerably perturbed by apprehension that if a real antidynastic movement took place in the Middle Kingdom, foreign Powers would no longer show it the cold shoulder as they did in former years. This correspondent thinks that the extreme severity shown by Peking in its treatment of recent events in the Province of Anhui must be interpreted as evidencing much uneasiness. Governments do not resort to such cruel steps unless their moral balance has been somewhat disturbed and at any rate the Anhui page of recent history has left a smouldering flame of resentment in the bosoms of many Chinese.

We Japan *Mishibashi* do not know on what authority the *Asahi*'s correspondent makes the above assertions, and we do not doubt that they will elicit from certain journals in China criticisms similar to those provoked by the accounts which Japanese newspapers published of the rebellion a few weeks ago in Kwangtung. These criticisms were based on the assumption that Japan has some exact reason for wishing to passim the world that China is in an unique condition, but in rational attempt whatever was made to demonstrate why such a desire should be real beyond the line of Japanese correspondents' reports. It is indeed characteristic of the time that the average publicist believes himself to be making a coup if he can attribute some evil motive to the object of his criticism, though in ninety-nine cases out of every hundred the discovery of such motives bears witness rather to the tortuousness of the critic's intellect than to the evil mind of the criticized. We can not for our own part discover the slightest reason for suspecting that Japan wants to create an alarm in the world about China's condition, but we do think that the Japanese know a great deal more about Chinese affairs than the average foreigner knows, and we therefore read their comments and intelligence with considerable interest.

MY BROKER.

Who daily lists from ten to four? My broker.
Who smiles when I advise implore? My broker.
Who charges me most fearful rates? Who tells me I should follow Gates, And of a blow in Kaffir gets Gates? My broker.
Who smooths me with market views? My broker.
Who favours me with all his news? My broker.
H. "I'll tell you who shall pay for drinks" I close; and then he says he thinks That I should buy a line of Zines— My broker.
Who sends me statements each account? My broker.
Whose "com" makes up the chief amount? My broker.
Who watches me tear out my hair? My broker.
Who dares talk not to swear? My broker.
Who owns expensive motor-cars? My broker.
Who smokes the choicest of cigars? My broker.
Whose sullen tongue always my fears? Who urges me to buy D. B. beers?
Who scorns me when I shed great tears? My broker.
I toll half day and night to keep My broker.
Whose form doth bathe in my fitful sleep? My broker.
Some day my broker shall meet When I sell matches in the "street" Who'll hasten my with footstep fit? My broker.
—E. J. S. in *Daily Report*.

A gallant of *Gardsey*, by PHILIP L. STEVENSON. London: George Bell and Sons. Here is a stirring fifteen-century story of days when kings were all more or less tyrants and of times when apparently, gallants lived only for love and battle. The gallant of *Gardsey*, although valiant in the fight, was not constant in his amours, and this led to his undoing. His first love was a courtesan, whom he deserted for the amiable Queen Marguerite de Valois. But later betrayed into the hands of the King of France, the brother of his lover, he is sentenced to be hanged, and although he cheats the gallows he dies shortly afterwards. The story is brightly written, and like most set in the brave days of old affords pleasant reading.

Cunliffe, The Pioneer Experts
in Premium Bonds.

Russell & Co.

10 & 12, Place de la Bourse.

PARIS

SECURITIES issued by European Gov'ts and Municipalities offering prospects of immense returns.

WRITE FOR DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLETS

To be purchased for cash or on the "time" system of monthly payment.

CUNLIFFE, RUSSELL & CO. are the oldest-established firm of dealers in Premium Bonds in the world, offer advantages absolutely unobtainable elsewhere. Bonds guaranteed. Exceptional facilities for payment. Numbers checked daily. Drawings results drawn up daily. Bonds held in safe custody. Bonds purchased at sight. Loans granted on Premium Bonds. Services continue until last Bond drawn. All transactions confidential.

ON SALE.
BOUND VOLUMES of the HONG KONG WEEKLY PRESS, January to June, 1907. With INDEX. Price \$7.50.
On sale at the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office, Hongkong 26th July, 1907.

報外中港
CHUNG NGOK SAN PO
(Chinese Daily Press).
PUBLISHED DAILY.
Is the easiest and still immensely the best medium for Advertising among the Native Community.

Established for nearly FIFTY YEARS
Circulates largely throughout Southern China
Indo-China, etc.

Terms for Advertising (Translations free) can be obtained at the Office, 10A, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong; 33, Fleet Street, London, or from Oddeston Agents.
Documents translated from or into Classical or colloquial Chinese.

1013

Brimful of Nourishment

Trade
Mark
PLASMON
The Food for Old and Young.

(Also Plasmon Cocoa, Oats, Biscuits, &c.)

THE OLIVER TYPEWRITER.

VISIBILITY.
SIMPLICITY.
DURABILITY.

UNRIVALLED FOR DUPLICATING, WRITING IN SIGHT,
UNIVERSAL KEYBOARD.

TYPEWRITER RIBBONS and supplies for ALL
Machines kept in Stock.

OLIVER TYPEWRITER CO., LTD.

1. PRINCE'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 24th July, 1907.

1055

JAPANESE BEER.



YEBISU SAPPORO ASAHI
AND A NEW BRAND OF SPECIAL LIGHT BEER

“PEACE”

IDEAL AND WHOLESOME.

Each Brand has obtained the highest AWARD at International Exhibitions.
The largest demand in the whole of Japan. Quality speaks for itself.

PRICE EXCEEDINGLY MODERATE.

THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA,
SOLE AGENTS.

Hongkong, 12th August, 1907.

An Antiseptic.

Cleansing with this well known dentifrice tends still further to secure the preservation of the teeth and hygiene of the mouth.

The first Essential

for the preservation of the teeth is to keep them clean by constant attention at least every morning and evening.

Galvert's Foot Powder

Cleans the Teeth

so easily, so pleasantly, and so thoroughly. That is why it is in such constant demand all over the world.
SOLD BY LOCAL CHEMISTS AND STORES.

Gives Satisfaction

every year to more and more people who have tested its efficacy and who value the appearance and condition of their teeth.

Made by R. C. Galvert & Co., Manchester, England.

65-2

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

ADMIRALTY, British str., 7.110, D. Robinson, 2nd August—Dover 14th July, General Butterfield & Swire.
COTTON, British str., 1,150, Warrack, 21st Aug.—Pakhoi 18th, Haiphong and Hoihow 29th Aug., General—Butterfield & Swire.
HAITAN, British str., 1,183, J. S. Roach, 20th August—Coast Ports 19th August, General—Douglas, Laprade & Co.
JOSEPH M. YU, Japanese str., 702, H. S. Smith, 21st August—Tamsui 18th Aug., General—Osaka Shosen Kaihatsu
KANCHOW, British str., 1,217, McIntosh, 20th August—Hongy 17th August, Coal—Butterfield & Swire.
KUEN-KIANG, British str., 1,227, Wavel, 21st August—Shanghai 17th August, General—Butterfield & Swire.
KWEICHO, British str., 1,215, Hoekker, 21st August—Chefoo 16th August, General—Butterfield & Swire.
KWAN-KEE, Chinese str., 1,618, R. Lincoln, 21st Aug.—Shanghai 18th Aug., General Chinese.
LÉONOR, French str., 4,445, A. Ribaut, 20th Aug.—Antwerp via Singapore 14th Aug.—General—Mercurius Maritimus.
MACHEN, German str., 296, Rud. G. Zillner, 21st Aug.—Swatow 21st Aug., Kien and Wud—Butterfield & Swire.
MAHINDRA, German str., 321, N. Schermann, 21st Aug.—Haiphong and Hoihow 29th Aug., General—Johann & Co.
NANCHANG, British str., 21st Aug.—Canton, Shengtian American, 3,675, A. Yester, 21st August—San Francisco 7th July and Shanghai 18th August, Mails & General—P. M. S. Co.
PAKOSAN MARU, Japanese str., 1,000, I. Fukai, 19th Aug.—Kuchinotzu 13th Aug.—Catal—Mitsui Busan Kaihatsu.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE
21st August.
Bellaphon, British str., for Singapore.
Kuching, British str., for Canton.
Kwangtung, Chinese str., for Canton.
Tongson, French str., for Shanghai.
Yokosan Maru, Japanese str., for Kuchinotzu.
Tsunam, British str., for Saigon.
Wusong, British str., for Shanghai.

DEPARTURES.

21st August.
AMIGO, German str., for Hoilow.
DENTAWERS, British str., for Nagasaki.
DEVAWONG, German str., for Swatow.
FUKUSHI MARU, Japanese str., for Swatow.
HELENE, German str., for Hoilow.
HELLOPOLIS, British str., for Durban.
KANCHOW, British str., for Canton.
KRIESELBERG, German str., for K. C. Wan.
KWANGSUNG, British str., for Swatow.
LAELTE, British str., for Saigon.
NICHIGA MARU, Japanese str., for Moji.
SAO MARU, Jap. str., for Singapore.
TAIWAN, British str., for Manila.
TUMAH, Dutch str., for Batavia.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The German str. *Machen* reports. During the whole trip we had fine weather and small seas.

The British str. *Haitan* reports. Foehow to Amoy moderate N. E. wind and fine clear weather. Amoy to Swatow similar weather. Swatow to Hongkong similar weather.

VESSELS IN DOCK.

August 21st.

ABERDEEN DOCKS.—
KOWLOON DOCKS—*England*, *Glenfayre*, *Hercules*, *Cosmopolitan*.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH
FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship
"CATHERINE APCAR".

Captain W. D. A. Thomas, will be despatched for the above Ports TO DAY, the 22nd inst., at NOON, instead of as previously advertised.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSON & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 21st August, 1907. 1358

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW AMOY AND FOOCHEW.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAI-TAN," Captain J. S. Roach, will be despatched for the above Ports TO MORROW, the 23rd August, at 1 P.M.

For Freight or Passage apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 20th August, 1907. 1374

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, MALTA, U.S.A. AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship

"ARCADIA," Captain A. L. Valentini, carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this for Bombay &c on SATURDAY, the 24th August at NOON, taking passengers and cargo for the above ports in connection with the Company's "MOLDAVIA," 9,500 tons, from Colombo, passenger accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables, all cargo for France and Ice for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London, other cargo for London, &c, will be conveyed from Bombay by the R.M.S. "Egypt," in London on 6th October, 1907.

Passes will be received at this Office until 4 P.M., the day before sailing. The content and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars apply to
E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1907. 1

NOTICE TO KOWLOON RESIDENTS

EXTRA COPIES of *Daily Press* are on

sale daily at the KOWLOON BOOK-STALL, M.H. RUTTOME'S KOWLOON STORE, No. 36, Elgin Road & Mr. AH YAU'S WHARF STALL.

Hongkong, 22nd December, 1903.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k." nearest Hongkong "h." midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m." and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "l.w." together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS.

1. From Green Island to the Harbor Master's. 2. From Harbor Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION

VESSEL'S NAMES

FLAG & CO.

BERTH

CAPTAIN

FOR FREIGHT APPLIED TO

TO BE DESPATCHED

LONDON & C. VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL...	ARCADIA	Brit. str.	A. L. Valentini	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 24th inst., at Noon.
LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c...	SUNDAY	Brit. str.	G. M. Montford, B.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 23rd inst.
MARSEILLE & VIA PORTS OF CALL...	POLYNESIEN	Frenstr.	MILCHERS & CO.	On 3rd Sept., at 1 P.M.	
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c...	TRINQUEBAR	Dan. str.	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	Middle of September.	
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c...	SAXONIA	Ger. str.	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	To-morrow.	
NAPLES, GENOVA, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, &c...	TAVORIA	Ger. str.	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	17th September.	
NAPLES, PLYMOUTH, HAVRE & HAMBURG	P. R. LUFTPOUD	Ger. str.	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	28th inst., at Noon.	
TRISTEZA, &c. VIA SINGAPORE, &c...	AUSTRIA	Aus. str.	SANDER, WIELER & CO.	27th inst., P.M.	
KUEN-KIANG, British str., 1,227, Wavel, 21st August—Wave, 21st August, General—Butterfield & Swire.	ELLIOPOLIS	Brit. str.	GIBR. LIVINGSTON & CO.	About 20th inst., To-morrow.	
KUEN-KIANG, British str., 1,215, Hoekker, 21st August—Chefoo 16th August, General—Butterfield & Swire.	AKELLOUE	Brit. str.	DODWELL & CO. LTD.	27th September.	
KUEN-KIANG, British str., 1,215, Hoekker, 21st August—Chefoo 16th August, General—Butterfield & Swire.	SATSUMA	Brit. str.	DODWELL & CO. LTD.	14th September.	
KUEN-KIANG, British str., 1,215, Hoekker, 21st August—Chefoo 16th August, General—Butterfield & Swire.	GHIZZEE	Brit. str.	DODWELL & CO. LTD.	29th inst., at 4 P.M.	
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI JAPAN, &c...	EMPEROR OF JAPAN	Brit. str.	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	26th September.	
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI JAPAN, &c...	TARTARUS	Brit. str.	DODWELL & CO. LTD.	29th inst., at Noon.	
VICTORIA (C.) & TACOMA VIA JAPAN...	TREMONT	Am. str.	TOTO KISEN KAISHA	About 20th inst., To-morrow.	
CALLAO & IQUIQUE, VIA JAPAN PORTS, &c...	GLENFARG	Am. str.	GIBR. LIVINGSTON & CO.	27th September.	
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA P. & T. DAWLWELL & CO.	EASTERN	Am. str.	DODWELL & CO. LTD.	14th September.	
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	IRINZ SIGISMUND	Brit. str.	MILCHERS & CO.	30th inst., at Noon.	
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	VINE BRANCH	Brit. str.	DODWELL & CO. LTD.	10th Sept.	
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	PRINZ HEINRICH	Brit. str.	MILCHERS & CO.	23rd inst.	
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	MARIA	Brit. str.	W. B. BROWN	10th Sept., at 4 P.M.	
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	RHENANIA	Brit. str.	JURASSIC	11th Sept., at Noon.	
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	LIANGCHOW	Brit. str.	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.	20th inst., at 4 P.M.	
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	MOJI	Brit. str.	P. & O. S. N. CO.	22nd inst.	
SHANGHAI	LIEDEA	Brit. str.	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	26th inst.	
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NAMSANG	Brit. str.	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.	27th inst., at 4 P.M.	
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SHOSHUN	Jap. str.	OAKA SHOSHIEN KAISHA	27th inst., at 10 A.M.	
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	PRINZ HENRICH	Ger. str.	MILCHERS & CO.	27th inst., at 10 A.M.	
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	MARIA	Brit. str.	H. Harder	30th inst., at 4 P.M.	
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	RHENANIA	Brit. str.	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	11th Sept., at 4 P.M.	
AMOY, CHEFOO, TSINGTAU & NEWCHANG	LIANGCHOW	Brit. str.	J. S. ROACH	To-morrow, at 1 P.M.	
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW	SWATOW	Brit. str.	DODWELL & SWIRE	26th inst., at 4 P.M.	
SWATOW, WEIHWAI, CHIPOO & TIENTSIN	SWATOW	Brit. str.	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	26th inst., at 4 P.M.	
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	KUEN-KIANG	Brit. str.	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	26th inst., at 4 P.M.	
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	SHAOSHING	Brit. str.	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	3rd inst., at 4 P.M.	
TAMSUI VIA SWATOW & AMOY	JOSHIN MARU	Jap. str.	R. Houghton	25th inst., at 10 A.M.	
HOIHOW & HAIPHONG	CHIHUA	Brit. str.	MILCHERS & CO.	To-morrow, at Daylight.	
MANILA	YUNISANG	Brit. str.	T. MARICK	To-morrow, at 1 P.M.	
MANILA	TAMING	Brit. str.	A. W. OUTTERBRIDGE	27th inst., at 4 P.M.	
MANILA	ZAPIRO	Brit. str.	A. Fraser	9th September.	
MANILA	RUBI	Brit. str.	R. ALMOND	14th September.	
CEBU & ILIOLO	KAIFFONG	Brit. str.	F. FINLAYSON	31st inst., at 4 P.M.	
SANDAKAN VIA JESSELTON	MAUSANG	Brit. str.	R. HOUGHTON	To-morrow, at 4 P.M.	
KUDAT & SANDAKAN	BORNKO	Ger. str.	F. SAMBIL	31st inst., at 9 A.M.	
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	CATHERINE ALCAR	Brit. str.	D. DAVID SASSON & CO., LTD.	To-day, at Noon.	
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	FOOKSANG	Brit. str.	W. E. SAWER	29th inst., at 3 P.M.	

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

STEAMERS TO SAIL.

MOJI	CHUN-SANG	Friday, 23rd Aug., Noon.
SANDAKAN VIA JESSELTON	MAUSANG	Friday, 23rd Aug., 4 P.M.
MANILA	YUNISANG	Friday, 23rd Aug., 4 P.M.
+SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MC. MANSANG	TSUKEI	Tuesday, 27th Aug., 4 P.M.
REDUCED FARES TO STRAITS AND CALCUTTA.		
Hongkong to Singapore 1st Class, Single \$ 65. Return \$100.		
Penang " 85. " 170.		
Calcutta " 165. " 250.		

* These Steamers have superior accommodation for First-Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cabin Tickets, 1/2 Lading to Chefoo, Tientsin, Newchow and Yangtze Ports.

Taking Cabin Tickets of Lading to Kulat, Labat, Tatu, Simpon, Tawao, Usuan, Jesselton and Lubuan.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 22nd August, 1907.

HONGKONG-MAN

**PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.**

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS.
SHANGHAI	MALTA	Capt. R. A. Peters	About 22nd Freight and Passage.
LONDON via USUAL PORTS	ARCADIA	Capt. A. L. Valentini	Noon, 21st See Special of Call.
LONDON and ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PENANG, SUnda, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES	SUNDA	Capt. G. M. Montford	About 28th Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, MANILA and YOKOHAMA	MANILA	Capt. F. E. Andrews, R.N.R.	About 30th Freight and Passage.

For further Particulars apply to

E. A. HEWITT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 19th August, 1907.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
AMOY, CHEFOO, TSINGTAO and NEWCHWANG	"NANCHANG"	On 22nd Aug, 1 P.M.
HOIHOW & HAIPHONG	"CHIHLI"	On 23rd Aug, D'light
NINGPO and SHANGHAI	"LIANGCHOW"	On 23rd Aug, 4 P.M.
SWATOW, WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENSIN	"KUEICHOW"	On 26th Aug, 4 P.M.
SWATOW and SHANGHAI	"PAKHOL"	On 26th Aug, 4 P.M.
SWATOW and SHANGHAI	"KIUKIANG"	On 26th Aug, 4 P.M.
MANILA	"TAMING"	On 27th Aug, 4 P.M.
CEBU and ILOOLO	"RAIFENG"	On 31st Aug, 4 P.M.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SHAOHSING"	On 31st Aug, 4 P.M.
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"CHINGU"	On 10th Sept, 4 P.M.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these steamers which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled Table. A duly qualified surgeon is carried.

Taking Cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

REDUCED SALOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN TO MANILA AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

11

**NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD. BREMEN.
IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.**

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"PRINZ SIGISMUND"	Amat, Friday
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"PRINZ HEINRICH"	About Tuesday
NAPLES, GENOA, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and BREMEN	"PRINZ REGENT LUFTPOLD"	Wednesday 28th Aug, at NOON
KUDAT and SANDAKAN	"BORNEO"	About Saturday
MANILA, NEWGUINEA, BRIS BANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"PRINZ SIGISMUND"	Thursday, 12th Sept., at NOON

For further Particulars apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
MELCHERS & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 22nd August, 1907.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE BETWEEN HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS AND FORMOSA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	THE CO'S S.S.	LEAVING
TAMSUI via SWATOW ("JOSHIN MARU") AND AMOY	Capt. H. S. SMITH	SUNDAY, 25th Aug. at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW ("SHOSHU MARU") AMOY and FOOCHOW	Capt. M. NEMOTO	TUESDAY, 27th Aug. at 10 A.M.

These Steamers have excellent accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with electric light. First-class Saloon Amidships. Unrivalled Table.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

For Freight, Passage, and further information, apply at the Company's local Branch Office, Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

Hongkong, 20th August, 1907.

T. ARIMA, Manager.

11

LUXURY—SPEED—PUNCTUALITY.

THE ONLY LINE THAT MAINTAINS A REGULAR SCHEDULE SERVICE OF UNDER 11 DAYS ACROSS THE PACIFIC IS THE "EMPEROR LINE." SAVING 5 TO 10 DAYS' OCEAN TRAVEL.

11 DAYS YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER.

18 DAYS HONGKONG to VANCOUVER.

PROPOSED SAILINGS. (Subject to Alteration).

R.M.S.	Tons	LEAVE HONGKONG	ABOVE VANCOUVER
"EMPEROR OF JAPAN"	6,000	THURSDAY, 29th Aug.	... 16th Sept.
"TAATAR"	4,425	WEDNESDAY, 11th Sept.	... 5th Oct.
"EMPEROR OF CHINA"	6,000	TUESDAY, 26th Sept.	... 14th Oct.
"EMPEROR OF INDIA"	6,000	THURSDAY, 24th Oct.	... 11th Nov.
"MONTEAGLE"	6,163	WEDNESDAY, 6th Nov.	... 30th Nov.

"EMPEROR" Steamers will depart from HONGKONG at 4 P.M.

Intermediate Steamers at 12 Noon.

"EMPEROR" and 1st Class Railways

"MONTEAGLE" and "TAATAR" carry Intermediate passengers only.

at Intermediate rates, offering superior accommodation for that class.

Passengers booked through to all points and AROUND THE WORLD.

SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval

Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China

and Japan Governments.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Handbooks, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to

D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China, Corner Pedder Street and Praya; opposite Blake Pier.

**SABANG BAY
COALING STATION, D
POELOE WEH, NORTH SUMATRA.**

CABLE ADDRESS:—"HARCOAL" SARANG OR AMSTERDAM.
General Agent—G. A. WITH London, E.C.
Coaling Agents—HALF BLYTH & Co., London, E.C.
Favourably situated at the entrance to the Straits of Malacca for all steamers from and to the Straits, China, Japan, India, Europe, United States, South Africa, etc.

BEST WELSH JAPANESE, OMILLIN, AND BENGAL COAL.
No harbour dues, no pilotage charged and quick despatch given DAY and NIGHT.

FRESH WATER and Ice, Ship's Stores and Provisions at Moderate Prices.

FLOATING DOCK available for Steamers up to 3,000 tons displacement and workshop fitted for any ordinary repairs.

For further particulars apply to the Agents at Hongkong.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,
YORK BUILDINGS. [2200]

Hongkong, 1st December, 1906.

THE HONG KONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST

ON SALE.

DIRECTORY AND CHRONICLE

FOR CHINA, JAPAN, COREA, INDO-CHINA

SIAM, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, MALAY STATES, NETHERLANDS

INDIA, PHILIPPINES, BORNEO, &c.

WITH HIGH ARE INCORPORATED THE CHINA DIRECTORY

AND THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY

FOR 1907.

THE FORTY-FIFTH ANNUAL ISSUE

CUSTOMS TARIFFS

TRADE REGULATIONS

CHINA, JAPAN, SIAM, COREA.

LEGAL DOCUMENTS

Orders in Council for Government of H. M. S.

Subjects in China and Corea, and in State

Rules of H. M. S. Subjects and other Courts

in China, &c., Tables of Costs and Consular

Fees; Chart of the Colony of Hong

Kong, Malay States Federation Agreement

Table of Hongkong Court Fees; Admir

alty Rules, Foreign Jurisdiction Act; Regu

lations for the Consular Courts of United

States; United States Consular and Court

Fees; Rules of Court of Consuls of Shanghai

Chinese Passenger Act; Hongkong Licences

Trade Marks, and Letters Patent; Port

Regulations for China; Harbour Regulations

for Japan.

THE CHRONICLE AND DICTIO

ARY, al-

though condensed in every possible manner,

contains every year more pax.

It was years ago universally known to

be the cheapest work of the kind anywhere

published, and although very much enlarged

and improved in every way, the price is still

now below the equivalent of £1. 5s. at which

it was originally published.

It is published at the Office of the Hongkong

Daily Press, and can be had from, and Alver

tine Books sent through the principal Books

stores in Asia and through

London, 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

LONDON, Mr. F. Atgar, 11, Clement's Lane

LONDON, Messrs. G. Street & Co., Ltd.

131, Cornhill, E.C.

PARIS, Messrs. G. E. Pool de Lot 1 &

Cie, 53, Rue Lafitte, Paris.

CAPETOWN, Messrs. Gordon & Gotch

SYDNEY, Messrs. Gordon & Gotch

MELBOURNE, Messrs. Gordon & Gotch

BRISBANE, Messrs. Gordon & Gotch

CALCUTTA, Messrs. Timmer, Spink & Co.

BOMBAY, Messrs. A. M. & J. Ferguson

ITAVIA, Messrs. H. M. Van Dorn & Co.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The *Malta*, with the English mail of the 26th ult., left Singapore on Saturday, the 17th instant at 11 a.m., and may be expected here to-day, at 8 a.m. This packet brings replies to letters despatched from Hongkong on the 25th June, and the parcel mails closed in London for despatch by 6 p.m. on a route on the night of 17th July, and for despatch overland on the early morning of 24th July.

FOR

PER

DATE

Meiji, Kebo and Osaka.....
Tientsin.....
Singapore, Penang and Colombo.....
Batavia, Cirebon, Samarang, Soerabaya and Macassar.....
Siam, Malacca, Kuala Lumpur and Yekohama.....
Bangkok.....
Macao, Amoy and Foochow.....
Amoy, Tsinpu, Choo Cho and Newchwang.....
Hankow and Hsinding.....
Shanghai and Ningpo.....
Hankow and Hsinding.....
Amoy and Foochow.....
Macao, Amoy and Foochow.....
Nanking and Shanghai.....
Shantung and Shantung.....
Manila.....

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA
HONOLULU AND SAN FRANCISCO.....
(Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail Extra Postage 10 cents).....

Manila.....
Europe &c. India via Tuckooor.....
(Late Letters 11.00 to 11.30 A.M. Extra Postage 10 cents).....
(Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail Extra Postage 10 cents).....
(Letters posted in all the pillar boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail).
The parcel mail will be closed to-morrow, at 5 p.m.....

Macau.....

COMMERCIAL.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

August 21st

ON LONDON—	TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFER.....	224
Bank Bills, on demand.....	224	
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight.....	224	
Bank Bills, at 1 month's sight.....	224	
Credits, at 4 months' sight.....	224	
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight.....	224	
On PARIS—		
Bank Bills, on demand.....	278	
Credit, at 4 months' sight.....	182	
On GERMANY—		
on demand.....	226	
On NEW YORK—		
Bank Bills, on demand.....	173	
Credits, at 60 days' sight.....	542	
On BOMBAY—		
Telegraphic Transfer.....	164	
Bank, on demand.....	164	
On CALCUTTA—		
Telegraphic Transfer.....	164	
Bank, on demand.....	164	
On SHANGHAI—		
Bank, at sight.....	224	
Private, 30 days' sight.....	224	
On YOKOHAMA—	On demand.....	162
On MANILA—	On demand.....	1072
On SINGAPORE—	On demand.....	62 p.c.m.
On BATAVIA—	On demand.....	152
On HAIPHONG—	On demand.....	41 p.c.m.
On SAIGON—	On demand.....	4 p.c.m.
On BANGKOK—	On demand.....	672
Sovereigns, Bank's Buying Rate, \$9.05		
Gild. 1 LEAF, 100 fine, per tael.....	\$47.50	
Bar Silver, per oz.....	31	
SUBSIDARY COINS—		
Chinese 20 cents pieces.....	\$8.38 discount.	
" 10 " " 8.87 "		
Hongkong 20 " " 8.76 "		
" 10 " " 8.30 "		
OPium—		

August 21st

Quotations are:

Malta New.....	\$5.10 per picul.
Malta Old.....	\$5.50 "
Malta Older.....	\$6.00 "
Malta V. Old.....	\$6.49 "
Persian fine quality.....	\$7.60
Persian extra fine.....	\$7.50
Patna New.....	\$8.17 per chest.
Patna Old.....	\$8.21 "

STEAMERS PASSED THE CANAL.

July 17th—Indonesia, Amatoni Maru, Tambo, 24th—Byba, 27th—Agnieszka, Brasilia, Ilust—Flushing, Sikk, Bransford, German Prince, Whitelocke, August 3rd—Achille, Astoria, Sydney, Ord, Benvenuto, Braemar, Manila, Occident, Rheneia, 10th—Myrmidon, Australis, Perse, Menelaus, St. Domingo, Tianta Maru, Perse, 14th—Franky, Labrador, Onyx, Opoch, Corridore, Christiana, 21st—Benvenuto, Syria, Bremrose, Ursula.

ARRIVAL AT HOME.

August 20th—Penfyl, Alyson, Preaseau, Kinnaway Maru, Leanne.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Kindom, from Shanghai Mr. Zertz, Per Child, from Haiphong, Mrs. Charleton, Per Josie in Manu, from Tamsui, Mr. Stevensen and Mrs. Brent, Per Kier, from Chester, Mr. and Mrs. N. Jenkins, and Mr. Davies.

Per Hutton, from Swatow, Mr. and Mrs. O. S. Bowd and Mr. Crowley.

Per Siberia, from San Francisco via Port, Mr. and Mrs. E. Kohler and Anna, Mr. and Mrs. N. D. E. Lee, U.S.N. Miss E. Carrigan, Major R. W. Griffith, P.C., Comdr. F. M. Hughes, U.S.N., Lieut. C. M. Tozer, C.S.N., Master-late, Messrs. A. G. Busni, L. Carrigan, J. P. Deans, A. W. Silva and servant, Louis J. Ul, E. P. Whitehill and L. Williams.

DEPARTED.

Per Tourane, from Hongkong, for Shanghai, Miss Sternberg, Messrs. C. C. Rutledge, C. K. Edmund, Otto Lagerfeld and Leonis Dubrandt, Mr. Yukohama, Mr. Jules Ehrmann.

Per Salou, from Hongkong, for Salou, Mr. Simon, Rev. P. L. Robert, Madame De Landay, Misses Boulillard, R. Benson and Suzanne Carbuccio, for Singapore, Dr. Frager, Mr. Burke Forman, Mr. Theophilus, and Miss Craft.

For Bombay, Mr. F. H. Claviger, for Port Said, Messrs. Sekohar, Rovs, P. P. Gedde, Loiselet and Thibaut, Messrs. Chopard, Peltithorne, Defay, L. Seiboth, Le Cat, Cereval and August Guille.

ARRIVED.

Per Kindom, from Shanghai Mr. Zertz, Per Child, from Haiphong, Mrs. Charleton, Per Josie in Manu, from Tamsui, Mr. Stevensen and Mrs. Brent, Per Kier, from Chester, Mr. and Mrs. N. Jenkins, and Mr. Davies.

Per Hutton, from Swatow, Mr. and Mrs. O. S. Bowd and Mr. Crowley.

Per Siberia, from San Francisco via Port, Mr. and Mrs. E. Kohler and Anna, Mr. and Mrs. N. D. E. Lee, U.S.N. Miss E. Carrigan, Major R. W. Griffith, P.C., Comdr. F. M. Hughes, U.S.N., Lieut. C. M. Tozer, C.S.N., Master-late, Messrs. A. G. Busni, L. Carrigan, J. P. Deans, A. W. Silva and servant, Louis J. Ul, E. P. Whitehill and L. Williams.

DEPARTED.

Per Tourane, from Hongkong, for Shanghai, Miss Sternberg, Messrs. C. C. Rutledge, C. K. Edmund, Otto Lagerfeld and Leonis Dubrandt, Mr. Yukohama, Mr. Jules Ehrmann.

Per Salou, from Hongkong, for Salou, Mr. Simon, Rev. P. L. Robert, Madame De Landay, Misses Boulillard, R. Benson and Suzanne Carbuccio, for Singapore, Dr. Frager, Mr. Burke Forman, Mr. Theophilus, and Miss Craft.

For Bombay, Mr. F. H. Claviger, for Port Said, Messrs. Sekohar, Rovs, P. P. Gedde, Loiselet and Thibaut, Messrs. Chopard, Peltithorne, Defay, L. Seiboth, Le Cat, Cereval and August Guille.

ARRIVED.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

BANKS

NEDERLANDSCH-INDISCHE
HANDELSBANK
(NETHERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK)

ESTABLISHED 1863.

Authorised Capital FL 15,000,000 (£1,250,000)
Subscribed Capital FL 10,600,000 (Paid up)
Reserve Fund FL 2,125,703.35 (£175,000)

HEAD OFFICE: AMSTERDAM,
SUB-OFFICES: THE HAGUE,
HEAD OFFICE: BATAVIA.

BRANCHES at: Singapore, Sourabaya, Samarang, Indramajoo, Bandung and Weltevreden.

RESPONDENTS at: Cheribon, Tegal, Pealengon, Macassar, Pontianak, Padang, Medan, Ponneg, Raungoo, Colctta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurnoo, Djeddah, Bangkok, Saigon, Shanghai.

BANKERS: The WILLIAMS DEACONS BANK, London; THE SWISS BANKVERK, Zurich; COMPAGNIE NATIONAL D'ESCOMPT DE PARIS.

BERLIN: DEUTSCHE BANK.

BRUSSELS: BANQUE DE PARIS ET DES PAYS-BAS.

VIESSNA: UNION BANK.

ROME: BANCA COMMERCIALE ITALIANA.

THE BANK buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit payable in all important places of the World and transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of 2% per annum on the Daily Balances.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months 4% per cent.

For 6 " " 3%

For 3 " " 2%

JOHN ARMSTRONG, Manager.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1907. 115

BANKERS: LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000

SUBSCRIBED £1,125,000

Paid Up £625,000

RESERVE FUND £175,000

BANKERS: LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily balance.

JOHN ARMSTRONG, Manager.

Hongkong, 27th April, 1907. 24

BANKERS: LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID UP Yen 24,000,000

RESERVE FUNDS Yen 11,550,000

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobe, Tokyo, Osaka, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Honolulu, Bombay, Shanghai, Tianjin, Hankow, Chinkoo, Taipeh, Fukien, Port Arthur, Liuyang, Muileun, Tieling, Chang Chun.

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

3, DES VIEUX ROAD.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily balance.

D. TOHDOW, Manager.

Hongkong, 5th April, 1907. 812

BANKERS: LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

Fiscal Agents of the United States in China, the Philippines Islands, and the Republic of Panama.

CAPITAL PAID UP..... Gold \$3,250,000

RESERVE FUND..... about Mex \$5,900,000

HEAD OFFICE: 60 Wall Street, New York.

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, E.C.

Branches and Agents all over the World.

LONDON BANKERS: BANK OF ENGLAND.

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LIMITED.

THE CAPITAL & COUNTIES BANK, LIMITED.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS all over the World.

The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, receives money in Current Account at the rate of 2% per annum on Daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 12 months 4% per cent. per annum.

For 6 " " 3%

For 3 " " 2%

No. 9, Queen's Road, Central, Hongkong. W. M. ANDERSON, Manager.

Hongkong, 24th July, 1907. 1230

BANKERS: LONDON AND SMITHS BANK, LIMITED.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS all over the World.

The Bank buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit on its Branches and Correspondents in the East, on the Continent, and in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and transacts Banking Business of every description.

INTEREST ALLOWED.